

For the National Era.
FREE LABOR IN TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS.

Emancipation in the British West Indies.

CIRCULAR.

BARBADOS, W. I., January, 1858.

What are the advantages resulting, in this Island, from the Abolition of Slavery?

1. What is the religious condition, at this time, of the Island generally, and the emancipated classes in particular, compared with that during Slavery? And in how far may the emancipated classes be said to have gained it?

2. What is the state of education now, compared with what it was under Slavery?

3. Is there less crime now than formerly, and to what extent?

4. What is the price of land now, and what was it under Slavery? And whether the investment considered more advantageous now than it was then?

5. Is there greater security of person and property now than there was in the state of Slavery?

6. Generally speaking, is the day's work of the free laborer for wages greater or less than that of the slave? And in what proportion?

7. What was the estimated cost of slave labor per diem—taking into account the proportion of workers to slaves, the interest and risk of the investment in them, the law and other charges kept up by the master, as well as maintenance, food, clothing, &c., and what is now the daily cost of free labor?

8. Do the laborers usually work by the day or job, or both? And how many hours constitute a day's work?

9. Are the estates, generally speaking, better or worse cultivated under free labor than they were under Slavery?

10. Comparing the cost of production, on the whole, with the quantity of produce raised, apart from its actual market value, has that cost been increased or diminished under the free-labor system, and are the working circumstances, other than Emancipation, such as might be supposed to have contributed to that result?

11. Is Emancipation generally acknowledged in this Island to be a blessing? And if not, by what particular class or classes is it considered otherwise?

12. Has there been, at any time since Emancipation, any manifestation of vengeful feelings on the part of the emancipated, for the things endured in Slavery?

13. Do the laborers usually take a greater interest in the Estate than under Slavery?

14. What time do the usual engagements for laborers last, and what is the time of their work in their own grounds?

15. Are houses furnished them rent free on the Estates? Or, if they pay rent, how is it rated, and what are the conditions?

16. Are laborers required to pay any taxes, particularly affecting their condition and circumstances?

17. Have they the right of voting equally with other classes?

18. On the whole, have they been benefited or otherwise by emancipation, and in what respects?

19. What is the present condition of the poor whites? And how have they been affected by Emancipation?

CHARLES TAPPAN.

FROM THE REV. JOSEPH THORNE,
(Colored,) who Preached Early Life to Slaves.

The advantages arising from the emancipation of the most skilful, and, we all take the trouble of looking into the matter; and with reference to the religious state of the people, the churches and chapels are much better attended than formerly; and the behaviour during the services are better, and the state of mind of a much larger point, taken as a whole, than during the time of Slavery.

2. It is much more diffused than formerly, and a far greater number of children attend the schools than they possibly could in the times of Slavery.

3. There is a difference of opinion, but I venture to say, from the fact that in the times of Slavery the master was judge and executioner in his own person, and that every estate had its jail, only what they thought fit was placed before the public; now, all must come before the public tribunals of the land. I am therefore of opinion that crime has not increased.

4. The value of land has been much increased; this can be easily proved by the very high prices estates have brought that have changed hands of late. Land that formerly sold for \$100, lately sold for \$500 an acre.

5. The laborers have a larger interest now; formerly, it was not so; all now have an interest in the well-being of society, and the maintaining of order and quietness, for the protection of life and property.

6. When they were hired out in the times of Slavery, the price of 25 cents per day, with allowance; now, they cost one shilling, but they can earn two shillings and a half, in spite of the many temptations they are surrounded with.

We have sixteen schools connected with our stations, attended by upwards of 1,200 children, both juvenile and infant, who are instructed in reading, writing, and ciphering, and arithmetic, and the like. The cottage lectures are also well attended. The evening classes are also well attended. It is in all of them the Southern Right party were stimulated by that local, monopoly interest, which, in their respective states, is an absorbing and controlling element of power, and which is fundamentally intolerant and despotic. They have not disgraced their desire and intention to nationalize and extend this great local wrong; and, however much we may dissent from and condemn some of the means, and opposed as we are totally and unequivocally to the whole movement, as morally and politically wrong, and incompatible with the Constitution, still let us do them the justice to say, they have not equivocated and presented false pretences, but, as a general thing, boldly avowed their object.

Under the delusions, interested appeals, party excitement, and the absence of free discussion, the Southern Right party should be submitted to the, so-called Democracy approved.

When, however, Walker and Stanton were dismissed for so doing, the so-called Democracy Walker was compelled to resign, and so soon as Stanton convened the Legislature, in order that legal measures could be taken to vote on the Constitution, he was summarily dismissed.

In all of these vacillating and demoralizing proceedings, these counter-measures and inconsistencies, the partisans of the Administration, the so-called Democracy of the free States—accommodated themselves to all changes, and adapted themselves to the opposing and conflicting measures of the Administration. When Walker assured the people they should have a fair election, and the Constitution should be submitted to the, so-called Democracy approved.

When, however, Walker and Stanton were dismissed for so doing, the so-called Democracy Walker was compelled to resign, and so soon as Stanton convened the Legislature, in order that legal measures could be taken to vote on the Constitution, he was summarily dismissed.

With the so-called Democracy of the free States, the case is different, for they have not the courage to expose the political doctrines and teachings of Washington and Jefferson, nor do they assert that Slavery, the local creature of the States which authorizes it, is national.

Their apology is, that the Administration re-presents obedience, and makes it a test question of party fidelity.

Their personal aspirations have led them to embark on the billows of party, without principle to govern or guide them; and, as a consequence, the political shores through the whole free States are lined with the wrecks of politicians and statesmen, whose hopes and prospects have been foiled.

They abandoned the plain chart of constitutional and manly duty, for the sake of the light of the sections Southern Rights party, and have been stranded in a vain endeavor to stem the tide of a righteous public opinion.

The last, and the most fatal blow to their cause, is the fact that they do not even attempt to make out a case for their party.

1. A year ago, I made out my party; during this time, I have conducted my party from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific ocean, and back again to the eastern terminus of the road, through a country for a great part entirely unknown, and inhabited by hostile Indians, who have been the curse of the country.

2. It is the shortest from our Western frontier to 300 miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level, out, wagons only double teaming hill, and over a surface heretofore broken by wheels or trail of any kind. It is well watered, and in many places the growth is far beyond that of any tree I have ever seen.

3. Any laborer who had any amount of land would be wealthy by his fellow-citizens. Boatmen and porters take out a ticket, for which they pay according to law.

17. Yes; if they possess property to the amount required by law, they have the right of voting at elections.

18. The same question is self-evident to every one, and a great many of them have become proprietors of lands, and are fulfilling all the duties of freed men.

19. Many of them have suffered from emancipation. According to an old law which existed, each free person was entitled to a pension on the estates with a view to their support; that ceased even before emancipation. The repealing of this law has injured them more than emancipation. Many of them are industrious, and have gained property since they have been thrown on their own resources.

JOSIAH THORNE,

Manager of "Constant" Estate.

Since emancipation, it has been found requisite to increase the number of chapels very considerably, to accommodate the large number of colored people, who were previously in the habit of attending public worship; besides those of the church of England, a great deal has also been done by the ministers of the Wesleyan and Moravian persuasions, in the Islands, which have been erected in every parish for their clergymen, and are fulfilling all the duties of freed men.

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BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Cass has returned to Washington. He is undergoing a medical treatment in this city. His

the energetic management and Ohio railroad construction a plan which will great Southern, and the steamer is undergoing repairs at every port, to render the most comfortable to all passengers.

The Baltimore company measures for branching out are now being made, and the Atlantic telegraph cable is to be the means of connecting the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

R. W. CARDEN,
Lord Mayor of London.

New York, Aug. 24.—Mr. Field has received a dispatch from London, dated to-day.

Another Flash from the Old World.

Trinity Bay, August 25.—The following dispatch was received here this afternoon, from Valencia:

"London, August 25, 1858.—70 C. W. Field, New York, I send you my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic telegraph; and God be praised."

SAMUEL GUNNELL,
Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Trinity Bay, August 25.—The message of the Lord Mayor of London was received here at 10:35 on Monday night, and was forwarded next morning to New York as soon as the line opened.

Treaty of Peace Between China and the Allies—Mutiny at Bombay Subdued.

Valencia, Ireland, Aug. 25.—By the arrival of later advice from India and China at London, we have important intelligence to transmit.

It is General Harney's opinion that the 5th of October, the President is anxious early as the 6th of September, while the Democracy of the unnatural war upon regard to the editorials of the press, he expects his election at Charleston.

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A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, England and France are to be indemnified for the expense attending the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July, say that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled and subdued.

The London papers of yesterday (Tuesday) had a long and interesting report by Mr. Bright, the company's engineer, on the Atlantic telegraph.

The steamer Asia will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

London, Friday, August 27.—The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Paris to-morrow.

The King of Prussia is sick, and unable to visit Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty the Queen returns hence on Monday next.

The terms of the treaty with China open the way to the Empire to all nations. The Chinese religion is to be admitted, and full indemnity is to be made to England and France.

On the 29th, with a company, revolutionaries Sonora. It meeting this party, he is to assist him.

I also report that thirty invitation of Vidauri, to assist him.

wood write a letter to a regarding a murder case.

A slave murdered his master to be hung next October.

He is to be general in was a case of justifiable self-defense, and let slip the life of the pen, who lives on his salary, between his family and his work-bench. I receive here in the evening some steadfast friends, who are proof against my ill fortune; and I end the day with a smile on my face, for thinking of my home on its soil, all will that I can say—is come to my house, and see how I live. In Paris, I live in a small house at the back of a court yard, in an obscure quarter of the town; a house which the publicans who census me would like to make his base of operations, and their careers, fidelity is a protest against the instability of men.

"As for the alleged dissipation of immense fortunes inherited from his relations, or earned by his literary labors, as the boundless extravagance of his private life, who are proof against my ill fortune; and I end the day with a smile on my face, for thinking of my home on its soil, all will that I can say—is come to my house, and see how I live. In Paris, I live in a small house at the back of a court yard, in an obscure quarter of the town; a house which the publicans who census me would like to make his base of operations, and their careers, fidelity is a protest against the instability of men.

"Such is the life I have led in Paris these last ten years. Send and say out my 'dissipation' and boundless extravagance; my house will laugh at those who come to see my luxury! In the country I have a small farm, and though the master's house of toll, and win from sleep more time to labor. I have given up, for the sake of economy, horses which I passionately loved as companions of my youth and of my travels. I still keep two or three dogs, their training and care, but a crust of bread, and their careering fidelity is a protest against the instability of men.

"On Sunday last, Fernande Littie, a nephew of Brigham Young, son of the prophet, was born to us, two young girls, respectively 16 and 17 years of age. This was the daughter of Jessie C. Little; the name of the other I have not learned. Mr. L. had, until this time, but one child, and it had died. I had sent to him to hurry on in their wild career of folly and vice, and to carry out their destructive system to its utmost extent.

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